

COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

EQUAL RIGHTS, HONEST AGENTS, AND AN ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE.

PUBLISHED BY S. SIMPSON, NO. 55, CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Forward

VOL. I.]

[No. 399.

GENERAL JACKSON'S

Sentiments of the Usurpation of Adams.

An erroneous impression has been artfully propagated by the *services* of the *Usurper Adams* that General Jackson approves of the *means* used by him to gain the Presidency; and that the Hero and his friends are disposed to support the new administration of King John the 2nd and Traitor Clay. We are happy to have it in our power to explicitly declare, that this assertion is wholly groundless, and unsupported by any thought, or expression of General Jackson; whose opinion on this subject was too intensely interesting to his friends, to permit them to remain in suspense, as to his real sentiments on a question so deeply affecting the honor and happiness of the nation, and the rights and independence of the People. The following letter will shew the true complexion of the opinions of the General on the recent election of the *Usurper Adams*. It was written by a confidential and bosom friend of the *Hero*, in answer to one written for the special object of ascertaining the relation in which the *Hero* stood towards Mr. Adams; and its contents may be implicitly relied on as correct; and that the writer expresses the real opinions of the General, is not to be questioned.

We should long since have noticed the silly efforts of the wicked supporters of the *Usurper*, to have it believed that our *second Washington* approved of the corruption of Adams, and the treason of Clay; but that it appeared almost too absurd and preposterous to reply to. On this question, the character of Jackson so completely threw off all suspicion of *thoughts so foul*, as to render it a work of supererogation to vindicate him from the approving a treason infinitely more nefarious and detrimental to the country, than any recorded in history.

One fact alone, rendered it impossible that this illustrious man could, under any circumstances, look on it with indifference, much less approve it; and that was, being a *fungus* of the same treacherous and factious compact, that got up the *Hartford Convention*—and, as it was said, that the coronation of Napoleon as Emperor of France, was a part of *her resolution*, so is the *election of the usurper* a part of the treason of Hartford, and the worst part, because the most successful.—Other causes also, came in to contradict the monstrous suspicion. Gen. Jackson has always been a *Democrat*—a firm and consistent champion of the *Rights of the People*, who always maintained their *sovereign right*; and that the voice of the majority should rule. Every act of his life, and every trait of his great character, gave the lie direct, to the derogatory imputation of his approbation, of the usurped and purchased power of a twice recorded Minority candidate, who in his mad ambition to grasp the diadem of his Father, trod under foot the sacred spirit of our Charters, and the godlike attributes of Liberty, and the concord and happiness of a free people.

But the letter we here annex, settles that point for ever.—We have but one word more, to prefix to it—that the friends of Jackson remain firm, and true to their *Democrat* principles, and by no means come into the support of an administration, whose *basis was corruption*, whose *pillars are the most notorious intriguers of the Land*, and whose apex, will be discord, infamy, and overthrow.

Extract of a Letter from a Jacksonian, to his friend in this city, dated

WASHINGTON, 16th Feb. 1825.

Dear Sir,—Be under no apprehension in that our old friend will ever become the approver of acts which *strike at the very foundation of liberty*. Nothing of complaint escapes him; he is as he ever has been, firm and undisturbed at passing events; but I agree with you, that he never can assent to, or approve of, a power which is the *offspring of fraud and management*. No, he *never can and never will*. To the principles of Republicanism and maintaining of the rights of the people, he is sincerely attached; his present and uniform course of life proves it; and from the he would not depart for an instant, for any office in the Government. I feel the strongest assurance, that, had he been elected by any batter and bargain on the part of his friends here, if afterwards known to him, he *would have refused the office*.

It is positively averred here, that Adams has offered, and Clay accepted, the appointment of Secretary of State; and this is not all; others of the House are to be provided for.

It was Mr. Baylies, of Massachusetts, who voted for General Jackson."

We invite the marked attention of our readers to that part of the *Letter from Washington* in our paper of to day, which says, that General Jackson, if he had been elected by any corrupt means, or through intrigue or management, would not have accepted the Presidency!—This we all know to be characteristic of that great man; but what a contrast does it present to the *latterness of soul*, and *meanness of ambition*, exhibited by John the Second!—Reflect and ponder well on this, Americans! What a man has been sold out of his *Rights* by the hateful corruption of two abandoned intriguers!—Does not every heart weep to think of it?

The rumour of a War with Spain, and the preparations said to be making in the *Navy Department*, we give no credit to—We believe no *indignity*, however gross, no wrong, however monstrous, would drive *King John the Second* into a War with any power—weak, wicked, and pusillanimous as he is.

The Hartford Convention Usurper.

We rejoice to hear that *De Witt Clinton* has immortalized himself by refusing a seat in the

Cabinet of the Usurper. Gen. Jackson too is disgusted with the *base means* so corruptly used to sell and buy the Presidency; and we may expect that every virtuous man in the republic, will shun Adams's usurpation with as much care as they would a city infested with the *pox*.

The New York Traitors.

PARNMENT ADAMS: Is a decided friend of Governor Clinton, and six days before the election was in favour of JACKSON. He finally voted for Adams. The *quid pro quo* not yet known.

JOHN W. CADY.

Another traitor—left home in favour of JACKSON—voted for Adams—touched by the wand of office.

MOSES HAYDE.

Always a tory supporter of King John the Second.

JOHN HERKIMER.

A Bucktail and a friend of the Usurper for the year past. He lost his election to Congress in Herkimer County, in consequence of supporting JACKSON.

YOUNG.

He is a whiffing trimmer.

DUDLEY MARVIN.

Left home in favour of JACKSON, and it was supposed would support him through "thick and thin," as the saying is—but something touched him—a touch of *Clay's conscience*.

HENRY C. MARTINDALE.

One of the celebrated "High minded men," and a thorough paced Adams-story!

ROBERT S. ROSE.

Always a Bucktail, until lately—left home in favour of the *Hoax Apparatus*.

PETER SHARPE.

"A People's man," as they were termed in *Tidcale*—all over Adams, a mere excrescence of toryism.

HENRY R. STORRS.

Left home violently in favour of JACKSON—but went over to the usurper with the "great Clay," in whose hands he has always been a mere nose of wax—touched by "Clay's conscience."

JAMES STRONG.

Left home in favour of JACKSON—but soon after wrote letters favorable to Adams. He is *poor*; but we would not be so liberal as to insinuate that his poverty, nor his will influenced his opinion.

JOHN W. TAYLOR.

A political whiffer, although a consistent friend of Adams. He will never be sent to Congress again.

ALBERT H. TRACY.

Originally in favour of Crawford. He is a mere political adventurer; of some smarts, but more impudence.

WILLIAM W. VAN WYCK.

A Bucktail Adamsite—wretched compound!

S. VAN RENSELAKER.

The brother-in-law of General Hamilton; left home in favour of JACKSON, but gave a casting vote for Adams. A poor creature.

ISAAC WILLIAMS.

We don't know much of this man.

WILLIAM WOOD.

Ditto.

SILAS WOOD.

An honest creature and a consistent friend of Adams.

12th Mark if these men receive APPOINTMENTS from the *USURPER*! We shall mark all!

RICHARD RUSK, a Black Cockade Federalist of the *Reign of Terror*, is appointed by the *Usurper* Secretary of the Treasury!!!

The resolution before the Legislature of this State for an alteration in the Constitution of the United States, excluding the election of a President by Congress, in any event, is one of too solemn importance to be passed over lightly by the Representatives of the People of Pennsylvania. We are astonished to see some members who are called Democrats opposed to it—but we hope there is still sufficient public virtue left among us, to carry it through with success.

From our Correspondent at Harrisburg, Feb. 23.

Dear Sir,—This day Mr. Baker's resolution,

which I send you herewith, relative to the amendment of the Constitution of the United States in relation to the election of President and Vice President, was called up. The Resolution was opposed by Messrs. Roberts of Montgomery, Divin, Steregere, and Lehman; and was supported by Messrs. Baker, Cummings, and F. Smith of Franklin.

The question is still under debate, at the close of the Mail.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate, John A. Smith of New York, at present Secretary of Legation at London, to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

John J. A. Pitton of Massachusetts, at present Secretary of Legation at Madrid, to be Secretary of Legation at London.

Harvey Gregg, of Indiana, to be Consul at Acapulco, Mexico.

Daniel Wyne, of New York, to be Consul at St. Jago de Cuba.

Joshua Bond, of Maryland, to be Consul at Montevideo.

From Mr. Cooper's New Novel—

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, 1825.

United States so amended, as to enable the party to vote directly for President and Vice President of the United States; and also to prevent the election from being referred to Congress in any event.

Resolved, That the governor be and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

A Solemn Appeal to the

Democratic Citizens

Of the United States!

(No. II.)

Brother, I come to move your highness, That on yourself you'd take the gracious charge And Kingly government of this your land:

As successively, from blood to blood, To your own, by right of birth, and lineage glory.

Clay, Definitively, thus I answer you: Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert Unmeritable abhors your fond request:

Lord Mayor, Upon our knees, my Lord, we beg To wear this precious robe of dignity.

Gloucester, You will enforce me to a world of care; I am not made of stone, but penetrable to your kind

Entreaties, though Heaven knows, against my Two inclosure.

Fellow CITIZENS:—

*One would, upon viewing the ceremony of calling on the President Elect, and reading his speech of acceptance, that the *House* had been closed with him, and vied with each other in getting that part of Richard the Third by heart, which came most near their own enactment. I have selected the part to which I allude, and for it, I can say, that the *seeming* of Buckingham and others towards Richard, and of Richard towards them, was as completely sincere, as was the conscientious voting of Clay and his friends for Mr. Adams; and the acceptance by Adams, of the honor by them conferred on him! Gracious Heaven! has our country sunk so low, that such men can put down the sovereignty of the People! And they submit to it? Where is our Democracy? Where that stubborn virtue, that would not flatter Jove for his thunder, or Neptune for his trident? The election of the *USURPER* answers the Members of Congress declare on its door, that the people would never come to the Crown! and this treasonable assertion is legitimatized, by their constitutionally electing a President, in opposition to the will of the People!*

*Let the text now in vogue at court, become ratified by the people; and they will find in a short season, that the *Usurper* will not give up the Crown, even in eight years hence, inasmuch as he can constitutionally be continued for life!—Open your eyes, ye lovers of our Country! or close them, forever, from this undeniable fact!—Are you prepared to become constitutionally slaves? Shall the spirit of '76 be crushed, forever, by the pestilential breath of corruption? I say to the man that now shrinks from exhibiting his opposition to these unholy and base doings—Thou art a Traitor to thy Country! a man without a soul! fit for a slave?—Letting thy hand on his heart, and after a retrospective examination of the late outrages & election, and an application of the doctrines which led to it, to the question how far could they be carried? Say, whether his conduct would not deserve the epithets, I have written down!—If my fears are groundless in this respect, I must be convinced by the people rallying around their remaining rights, and manfully putting forth their unanimous opposition to John Quincy Adams.*

For now is the time, he that holds back, no matter from what cause, is leading a helping hand to the enemies of the Liberties of the Nation.

Cato.

**Vide—The speech of Mr. Mangan, of North Carolina, upon the question of clearing the galleries: Reported in the National Intelligencer.*

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate, John A. Smith of New York, at present Secretary of Legation at London, to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

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From Mr. Cooper's New Novel—

LIONEL LINCOLN.

Battle of Bunker's Hill.

Lionel is a Major in the British service, but a Bostonian by birth. The Battle

is seen from Copp's Hill, which he had ascended in company with General

Burgoyne and Clinton of the British Army.]

As they entered the street, Burgoyne

relinquished the arm of his companion,

and moved with becoming dignity by the side of his brother General.

Lionel gladly availed himself of this alteration to withdraw a little from the group, whose

steps he followed at such a distance as

permitted him to observe those exhibi-

tions of feeling on the part of the inhabi-

tants which the pride of the others indu-

ced them to overlook. Pallid and anxious

female faces were gleaming out upon

them from every window, while the roofs

of the houses, and the steeples of the

churches, were beginning to throng with

more daring, and equally interested spec-

tators. The drums no longer rolled along

the narrow streets, though, occasionally,

the shrill strain of a fife was heard

from the water, announcing the move-

Mr. Clay's Points.

The National Journal, the paper which is pledged to sustain Mr. Adams' administration, is endeavouring to establish some points of popularity for Mr. Clay; and, for this purpose, it advertises to his being the advocate of domestic manufactures, and to the part which he formerly took in Congress in favor of the independence of Spanish America. This reference, however, is a little unfortunate. Mr. Clay, in the instances mentioned, followed the course which he has invariably pursued for the gratification of his ambition. By the labors of others, home manufactures had obtained a certain degree of popularity. Mr. Clay seized upon this, and has attempted to incorporate it with his own personal fame. But if to any one man the manufacturers are more indebted than another, it is to Mr. Mathew Carey, of Philadelphia, whose labors have been more incessant, more extensive, and infinitely more enlightened than those of Mr. Clay, who has only lent the aid of his declamation in the Hall of the House of Representatives to the object. It was the same case with the South American cause. Long before Mr. Clay took hold of the subject, the Editor of the Aurora, Col. Duane, the Editor of this Gazette, and writers in other public prints, spoke out most decidedly and boldly in behalf of the independence of Spanish and Portuguese America. A congenial feeling pervaded the great mass of the People of the United States; when Mr. Clay, always on the watch to turn circumstances to his own advantage, stepped in, claimed to be the champion of the Patriot cause, and affected to lead, where, in truth, he only followed. The foundation of all Mr. Clay's politics is *selfishness*. And this is proved by his recent coalition with Mr. Adams. He pretended, in the cause of Spanish America, to be a friend to the rights of the People, and maintained an argument to shew the indefeasibility of their sovereignty, because he had in something to gain by it. And yet here at home, when he found he could gain something by reversing his doctrine, he disdained the power of his constituents, derided the sovereignty of the People, and laughed to scorn their solemnly expressed will and the instructions of the legislature of his state. Devoid of principle, he is governed solely by expediency, and knows no other rule of political conduct than that which may most promote his own elevation to the highest offices of government.

There is not a single public act of Mr. Adams' of any importance, whilst he has been Secretary of State, that has not been opposed by Mr. Clay. He ridiculed Mr. Adams' deportment whilst minister in Europe, he denounced the reasoning of the Secretary of State in favor of General Jackson's Seminole campaign, he reviled the treaty which Mr. Adams negotiated with the Chevalier de Onis for the cession of the Floridas, and declared, in Congress and through the medium of the Lexington press, that the Secretary of State had sacrificed the interest of his country in giving up the fertile province of Texas to Spain in the negotiation; nay, he would not even allow that Mr. Adams, in his pamphlet on the Fisheries and the Navigation of the Mississippi, had accurately stated matters of fact; and formally promised to expose him; so that, in every aspect, under all the official political exactions which the Secretary of State has exhibited, Mr. Clay has been his adversary; constantly, perseveringly, and unmercifully. Yet all these contradictions have been reconciled, all past animosities are done away, by the *deceit* of a high Department, into which Mr. Clay will walk with as much cordiality as if he had been the uniform and zealous friend of Mr. Adams.

From the tenor of the remarks in the Journal, Mr. Clay, in the cabinet, is to neutralize certain antipathies of the President elect, among which none is better known than his obstinate hostility to the Southern American Republics, whose agents he used to treat contemptuously, and upon whose cause he always strove to cast obloquy, until the gallant Spanish Patriots fought their way to actual independence; and until Mr. Adams, frightened at the brilliant successes of the immortal Bolivar, hastened to advise Mr. Monroe to recognize them as free, sovereign, and independent nations. The Independents will mistake neither Mr. Clay's motives nor Mr. Adams' enemies. They will deal with them as they would with other artful and prejudiced politicians; and seek for the surest basis of amity between South and North America in the good feelings and liberal principles of the People of the United States.

Mr. Clay's Letter.

To the Editor of the Washington Gazette.

Sir.—Although personally my acquaintance with Gen. Jackson is slight, yet I may be permitted to speak of his public life with that freedom and candor which distinguishes free men from slaves.

I will not disguise from you, my partiality to Mr. Crawford. It is founded upon a long and intimate experience of his public and private virtues; but, it never, for a moment, lessened that profound respect and veneration for the great and brilliant deeds of the Hero of Orleans, which alone saved the country from disgrace, and probably ruin. Deeds which are engraved in characters of Marble, upon the hearts of a generous and enlightened People. Deeds which have surrounded him with a halo of glory, that time, so far from lessening, will serve only to heighten and display, in bolder relief, and like the all pervading light of Heaven, its irradiating beams, warmed into life and action, this desponding Nation. And what has been his reward?

The answer is to be found in Mr. Clay's

abounding integrity of Andrew Jackson—an honest devotion to his country, and his refusal to compromise principles dear to an injured people, and for which he jeopardized his life, sacrificed his property, and risked his reputation, that he was not preferred by the *Swiss Phalanx* in the Big tenth Congress. And when like Cincinnati, this virtuous patriot shall again retire to private life, and take hold of the handles of the plough, he will carry with him the gratitude and prayers of his fellow citizens.

When it recurs to the recollection of Mr. Adams, that as a chief magistrate, he is not the choice of the American people—that his election was effected in a manner disgraceful to the character of the American nation—that it furnishes a precedent which sooner or later, without the aid of some redeeming spirit, must plunge his country into endless confusion and anarchy—his reflections cannot be consolatory.

Mr. Adams is said to be a man of splendid talents, of industrious habits, and strong passions. It will be recollect that he was a political renegade. At one period he was an efficient and active advocate of the measures proposed by the leaders of the federal party; but subsequently, he renounced his former principles, abandoned his early friends, provoked a controversy with Mr. Pickering, and became a zealous democrat. It is said that he has a great predilection for the etiquette of royal courts—so great indeed that, as far as relates to his own household, he has established something resembling them; but having spent many years of his life in Europe, he may have been induced to believe that it was right in him to follow the examples of those with whom he then associated. It is our sincere wish that he may, if he can, disregard the importunities of political cormorants, to whatsoever party they may say they belong, and have a single eye to the perpetuation of the liberty of his country, and the prosperity of his countrymen.

It may be seen, by referring to the congressional proceedings in this day's paper, that George Kremer has, and properly too, we believe, refused to meet the *inquisitorial* committee, appointed by the house of representatives, to *justify* the conduct of the honorable Mr. Clay. The letter of Mr. Kremer, to the committee, is a bold and manly production. It is unreasonable to presume that he could receive justice at the hands of those, who refused to do justice to the American people. Mr. Clay *saw terribly* at Washington, made large threats, which have terminated in abortions; and after wielding his scalping knife over the head of his devoted adversary—he then, forsaken, *threw himself on the house for protection*. Let the house protect him—if it can—from the indignation of a justly incensed people. It will be recollect that the *inquisitorial* committee had no specified powers given it—that it was not confined to investigate the charges contained in Mr. Kremer's letter, to the editor of the Columbian Observer, but just such charges as the friends of Mr. Clay thought proper to investigate. In such hands, honest George Kremer had but a poor chance of escaping without being torn to tatters.

From the New York Evening Post, Feb. 21.

SPAIN.

An arrival at Boston from Gibraltar has brought papers of that place to the 30th December, by which it appears that Spain was in a most deplorable condition—those having the reins of government being divided among themselves, and the people every where shewing symptoms of revolt. The guerrillas, as was anticipated, had availed themselves of the opportunity given by the return of part of the French army, to re-organize themselves, and the risings of the people of Arragon were so great that Gen. Espagne the commandant, had applied to the Minister of War for more troops to restrain them. These indications of hostility to the violent measures pursued by Ferdinand, had not, however, induced him to change his policy, for, notwithstanding all that has been said about his opposition to the Inquisition, it is stated to be placed beyond all doubt that that infernal tribunal was to be immediately restored by a decree which only waited the king's signature. The bishops, by this document, will each, in their character of inquisitors, have a *junta*, in their respective dioceses, composed of ecclesiastics noted for their devotedness to the cause of the throne, who will pronounce on the offences committed against religion. There will also be, in the capital, a Central Inquisitorial *junta*, at the head of which, it is said, will be the archbishops of Toledo and Santiago. The former will send to the latter an account of the trials before them, and the judgments pronounced by them, which will not be carried into execution until the Supreme *junta* has expressed its approbation. It is also stated that all the expolitical chiefs in the power of the government were to be brought to trial; or, in other words, to the scaffold. Every day some of the inhabitants of Madrid were arrested on charges of uttering seditious cries, and tried by Courts Martial. The prisons are represented to be full, notwithstanding these Courts pursue their labours with extraordinary activity. A great number of persons had been arrested at Vich, and there being no permanent commission, a court martial of Royalist Officers, few of whom could read, was formed. This court, without hearing the witnesses in defence, condemned all the prisoners to the gallows. An appeal from this decision, which had plunged 200 of the principal families in Vich into mourning, had been forwarded to the Captain General.

In the midst of these sanguinary proceedings, and the disputes of the ministers, the utmost embarrassment was occasioned by the want of money, and to re-

TERMS.

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COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

* Distant Subscribers are informed, that a remittance accompanying their names, is an indispensable condition.

Practical Doctrines of the Constitution of the Despotic Government of the United States.

1. The Vote of the MINORITY rules.

2. The CHIEF MAGISTRACY is put up to the *Highest Bidder* in the House of Representatives:—and the most desperate Gambler always succeeds in the purchase.

3. The SECRETARY OF STATE is the *Heir Apparent* of the Presidency, and he seldom fails in buying the People.

4. If a PRESIDENT has a SON, that SON is always entitled to be President.

5. The People call themselves FREE!—This is the most curious and ridiculous anomaly in their whole system.

* A Lawyer, No. 7, on Monday.

Political Death of the People.

What is the vital principle of a free government, such as ours?—What is that principle, whose action, like that of the heart and the lungs in the human system, gives life and activity to the whole machine, producing health and preservation in all its parts?—We answer—it is the *Right of Suffrage*—this is, which may be called, the political heart and lungs of Government, whose basis is, the popular will.—Obstruct the action of the Elective Right—or disregard its action, and say it ought not to be a controlling power, as our corrupt House of Representatives have just declared by their minority vote for *John the Usurper*; and what is the effect produced?—It is that of a general decay, torpor, and final corruption of the whole system—*POLITICAL DEATH OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE!*—For how do the People exist politically but by their *Vote*? It is by suffrage alone, and the sovereign power of the majority of Votes, that we have, or, feel, such a political body, as is meant by the term *PEOPLE*. Individuals and society may endure, and will continue often to flourish, after the *PEOPLE* have become extinct, as they are now in this country, in respect to the general government. For, the moment the *sovereign will expressed by a majority of votes* is set at nought, that moment are the *PEOPLE* annihilated. Sophistry and cunning cannot confound this simple question. A power above the People has created itself, and a government for them, in *opposition to, and in defiance of their votes and wishes*. If this is not bondage, why the Negro slave of a Virginia planter is a free man!

On this subject, we must be solemn and grave, in proportion to the magnitude of the overwhelming evil, and the peril of incurable despotism, that now threaten to catch us. On all sides we hear doctrines preached, calculated to make men the venient slaves, that ever hugged corruption to their hearts. We are told, that we have no Right to question, or object to, the *manner* of the Election of Adams—that it is improper—that good citizens will *quietly submit* to any thing!—Can the French, the Spaniard, or the Turk, broach a doctrine so overflowing with the poisonous essence of tyranny? In England, such a sentiment would cause the man that uttered it to be placed in the pillory, or ducked in a horse pond;—and yet in this *free America*, it is legitimate doctrine.

A Poet once sang in these strains—

* For forms of Government let fools contest, That which is best administered is best!

But the poet was a *Monarchist*,—and besides wanted a rhyme; a double excuse for his political depravity, which no American can plead. Yet this is the fashionable slang here—among *Democrats*. Adams makes a good President, say the serviles, we have every cause to be satisfied—how he came to be President is not our business. So if a Military Robber marches into our country, and forcibly occupies the President's Chair, we have nothing to do with his violence, let us only look that he makes a good President, as that which is best administered is best. Adams is no better than a *Military Robber*, in respect to the violence done to the *People*. Shall we approve the violence? Think on it, ye men of America, and answer—will you approve the *USURPATION*?

Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

We are rejoiced to see, by the following article from the *Harrisburg Chronicle*, that Mr. Baker's Resolution, which we published Yesterday, for an alteration of the *Constitution* giving the choice of President and Vice President immediately to the *People*, and preventing the *Election* from going into the House, has been adopted by a large majority.

On Wednesday, on Mr. Baker's motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions, in committee of the whole, Mr. J. R. C. Smith in the chair. Mr. Baker delivered his reasons in support of the resolution, but stated that he had no hope of the amendment being adopted by the other states, for some years to come; as he introduced it, because he thought it right, and as an entering wedge to accomplish the end proposed. Mr. Roberts opposed the resolution, as impracticable and inexpedient. Mr. E. Smith spoke in favor of the resolution; and Messrs. Diven, Cummings, Sargeant and Lehman, delivered their opinions against the expediency of passing upon

the principle of the resolution at this time—immediately after the election of President, and when the term of service of the present Congress was about to expire. The committee rose, and leave to sit again was refused. Sundry motions to postpone the question were made and withdrawn, and a motion to postpone, for the purpose of recommending the resolution to the early attention of the next legislature, was negatived. The question upon the resolution came directly before the House, when Mr. Blythe delivered a luminous argument in opposition to the principle of the proposed amendment. Mr. Beeson made a few remarks in favor of it.

The resolution was agreed to, yeas 55, nays 26.

On the second resolution, Messrs. Roberts and Gilliland spoke at large in opposition to the whole project: The whole was agreed to.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

A Solemn Appeal to the Democratic Citizens Of the United States!

(No. III.)

We congratulate the public upon the prospect of the destruction of old party distinctions in Massachusetts.—[*Vide Brown Erc. Post*, Feb. 16.]

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

I have in my last number asserted, that *John Quincy Adams*, the *President Elect*, and the combination which placed him in the Presidency against the will of the People, intended that as a mere prelude to what was further in agitation, relative to the entire destruction of the Republican principles of our Government! And as such measures must be cautiously adopted, that their first fruits towards its accomplishment, would be to *break down the distinction of Parties*! The first essay has commenced in the native State of the Usurper, as will be seen by the extract which heads this communication. It is a single link in the chain; they could not have chosen a more proper sphere; first, the country is "congratulated" upon the election of a President, in violation of its fundamental principles, and the total annihilation of the Sovereignty of the People; and then the Nation is "congratulated upon the prospect of the destruction of old party distinctions," and by and by, we shall be greeted by a congratulation, that "the House of Representatives have thought proper, in their wisdom, to continue that exalted Statesman, *John Quincy Adams*, President for your obedient servant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

Dear Sir,—

Will you have the goodness to publish in your paper the inclosed proceedings of a supper, given by a number of citizens in honor of the birth-day of the late illustrious *WASHINGTON*. —

When you next sell a *drive of States*, sit, let me recommend *Pennsylvania* to you. We are a quiet set of miles, and bear the yoke with great patience. Only try us, if your *Conscience* will advise you to do it. I am, Sir,

Yours in honor and *Conscience*,

THE SPEAKER PROTECTED.

February 25, 1825.

[COMMUNICATED.]

It would be well for the People of Southwark to mark the conduct of a certain *Block-Maker*, who never meddles with politics, as he says; but who, as we say, is in the most noisy of the Federal Party; and is always the first on the election ground, and the last off. He is, at this present time, getting up a *Dinner* for the success of *John Quincy Adams*, and cries out treason and sedition to every word that may be said against Adams or Clay. —

A CITIZEN OF SOUTHWARK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

Dear Sir,—

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Dear Sir,—

lieve the treasury it was contemplated to sell part of the property belonging to the Convents. The king and his family had arrived at Madrid, and another expedition was talked of for the purpose of proceeding against South America. A letter from Havana, dated the 2d inst. published in the Charleston papers, states, that the convoy with troops, which sailed from Ferrol, on the 12th November, was to touch at the Canaries, and receive 1000 additional men, and then stop at Porto Rico, previous to going to Havana. The late successes of the Patriots in Peru will have sadly disconcerted the plans of Ferdinand for the subjugation of his former colonies.

The printed report, by the Board of Internal Improvement, of the examination and surveys of the Canal route from the tide water of the Potomac to the Ohio, and thence to Lake Erie, including the several memoirs of the Officers at the head of the Brigades of Topographical Engineers, have been printed and spread on the tables of Congress. The interest felt in this interesting document may be estimated by the fact, that 5000 copies of it were ordered to be printed for the use of Congress.

We perceived with pleasure, also yesterday, that the maps of these surveys, prepared by this highly accomplished, useful and meritorious body of well educated young men, are displayed on the tables of the Congressional Library for the inspection of those members, who, from perusing the report, may feel interested enough in the subject to inspect them. As specimens of topographical delineation, we have never seen these sketches exceeded. A Geographical Map shows the rivers and towns; but a Topographical Map not only shows them, but the exact size of the country, a picture of its undulations and elevations, as it would appear from a point, stationary, and raised enough to comprehend the whole in one view.

There are also accurate Maps (with the pen) of the country from Washington to Pittsburgh, and thence to Lake Erie, examined by the Board; also, of their reconnaissance from Pittsburgh by the route of the Juniata, to Philadelphia; and of the ground between Buzzards Bay and Barnstable Bay, in Massachusetts, to shew the practicability of a Canal through Cape Cod, to save or escape the dangerous passage around the Shoals, and lessen the distance between the Southern and Eastern States.

The satisfaction we feel persuaded the inspection these Maps will give, and the honor they do to the skill of the Topographers, is a sufficient motive for thus calling attention to them.—Nat. Int.

[Alexandria Herald.]

Slender.—At the Jan. term, held in St. Lawrence county, the case of Mary Hayden vs. John Kemer was tried. The action was for slander; the defendant having said that the plaintiff was a liar and a thief. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff of three hundred dollars and costs—the whole amount the defendant was supposed to be able to pay.

Mr. Sheridan, in the latter part of his life, often changed his town residence. In the extensive circle of his political friends there was always some one who felt a pride and a pleasure in offering him the accommodation of his house during a temporary absence. From an indolence or carelessness of habit, a prominent foible in this extraordinary man, the proprietor, more than in one instance, has felt some inconvenience in recovering the occupation of his house. Upon one of these occasions, a friend, who was in the habit of arranging matters of this kind, frankly told him his want of punctuality obliged him to adopt a new course; that Sir — had offered his house for six months, but as he was responsible for the fulfilment of the conditions, he, (Mr. Sheridan) must undertake to quit on a certain day, and failing to do so, must allow him to carry him out, and that this proceeding should give no offence, or cause any difference in their friendship. Mr. Sheridan accepted the terms, and entered into possession. The day to quit, however, at length approached, and his friend suggested that it was time to look out for a new residence. This hint was repeated, and the answer always the same—“Oh, it is time enough. I shall suit myself to-morrow.” To-morrow, however, never came, and the friend, with some assistance felt himself obliged to enforce the condition, and actually carried him out of the house, locking the door after him. This awkward circumstance did not ruffle the temper of Mr. Sheridan, nor did he express the slightest displeasure at the conduct of his friend. It was in this way he entered into the occupation of Mr. Ironmonger’s house, at Leatherhead, which he retained during his last illness, although resident in London, and of which Bob Farebrother, his *factotum*, and some of his servants, kept possession even after his death.—*Orig. Anecdote.*

Dr. Jeremiah Clark, the pupil of the celebrated Dr. Blow, and his successor as master of the Choristers and Almoner of St. Paul’s, had the misfortune to entertain a hopeless passion for a very beautiful lady, in a station of life far above him. His despair of success threw him into a deep melancholy, and on the 5th of Nov. 1707, he shot himself. He was determined upon this method of putting an end to his life, by an event which, strange as it may seem, is attested by the late Mr. Wesley, one of the lay vicars of St. Paul’s, who was very intimate with him, and heard him relate it. Being at the house of a friend in the country he took an ab-

rupt resolution to return to London; his friend having observed in his behaviour marks of great dejection, furnished him with a horse and servant. Riding along the road, a fit of melancholy seized him, upon which he alighted, and giving the servant his horse to hold, went to the corner of a field where there was a pond and some trees and began to debate with himself whether he should then end his days by hanging or drowning. Not being able to resolve on either, he thought of making what he looked upon as chance the umpire, and drew out of his pocket a piece of money, and tossing it in the air, it came down on its edge, and stuck in the clay. Though the determination answered not his wish, it was far from ambiguous, as it seemed to foreshadow both methods of destruction. Being thus interrupted in his purpose, he returned, mounted his horse and rode on to London; a short time after this, he shot himself. He composed the sweet ballad, ‘The Bonny Grey-eyed Morn,’ which has introduced into the *Beggar’s Opera*, to the words, ‘Tis Woman that seduces all Mankind.’

The common tiger of Cochin China is not greatly dreaded, but the royal tiger is a most terrific animal. The governor (says Mr. White) presented one of the latter to the commandant of each ship; they were confined in very strong cages of iron wood. That which had a beautiful female, about two years old, nearly three feet high, and five feet long; — remarkable anecdote relative to this animal I cannot forbear relating. In Saigon, where dogs are ‘dog cheap,’ we used to give the ingress one every day. They were thrown alive into her cage, when, after playing with her victim for awhile, as a cat does with a mouse, her eyes would begin to glister, and her tail to vibrate, which were the immediate precursors of death to the devoted little prisoner, which was invariably seized by the back of the neck, the incisors of the sanguinary beast perforating the jugular arteries, while she would traverse the cage, which she lashed with her tail, and suck the blood of her prey, which hung suspended from her mouth. One day, a puppy, not at all remarkable or distinguishable in appearance from the common herd, was thrown in, who immediately, on perceiving his situation, set up a dismal yell, and attacked the tigress with great fury, snapping at her nose, from which he drew some blood. The tigress appeared to be amused with the fury rage of the puppy, and with a good-humoured an expression of countenance as so ferocious an animal could be supposed to assume, she affected to treat it all as play, and sometimes spreading herself at full length, at others, crouching on one side, ward off with her paw the incensed little animal, till he was finally exhausted. She then proceeded to caress him, endeavouring by many little arts to inspire him with confidence, in which she finally succeeded and in a short time they lay down together and slept. From this time they were inseparable; the tigress appearing to feel for the puppy all the solicitude of a mother, and the dog, in return, treating her with the greatest affection; and a small aperture was left open in the cage, by which he had free ingress and egress. Experiments were subsequently made, by presenting a strange dog at the bars of the cage, when the tigress would manifest great eagerness to get at it; her adopted could was then thrown in, on which she would eagerly pounce; but immediately discovering her cheat, she would caress it with great tenderness. The natives made several unsuccessful attempts to steal this dog from us.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 24th inst. by the Reverend John C. Baker, Mr. JOHN M. JONES, of White-marsch township, to Miss MARY CLEVER, of Springfield township, both of Montgomery county.

On Sunday evening, the 13th inst. by the Rev. Jacob Kitts, Mr. JOHN SINER, to Miss ELIZABETH ARMSTRONG, both of the Northern Liberties.

In Millboro’, on Wednesday evening the 19th inst. by the Rev. S. W. Woolford, Mr. D. BAR NARD, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANN CUSTIS WAPLES, eldest daughter of Col. Wm. D. Waples, of Millboro’.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, yesterday, in the 29th year of his age, LEONIS H. SIMMONS.

His friends and those of his Mother, are invited to attend his funeral from her dwelling house, No. 67, Wood street, just above Sixth-street, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o’clock.

Died, at Lumbury, Ct. suddenly, at the age of 68, DAVID BURR, Esq. clerk of the Fairfield county court. After failing to bed in a perfect sleep, he was found a corpse in the morning. On his death being announced, the court, of which he had been a clerk 46 years, resolved to wear the badge of mourning, adjourned, and accompanied the body part of the way to Fairfield for interment. Mr. B. was extensively known, and universally respected.

ALMANACK.

1825. Sun. Sun. High. Moon. Phases.

FEBRUARY. Rises. Sets. Water. New. Full.

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LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

We have been favored, says the *Charles-Courier*, with the loan of London papers of the 7th inst. brought by the British ship *Corsair*, Capt. Petrie, arrived in the offing on Monday evening, in 33 days from Liverpool; extracts from which will be found below.

There is nothing of importance stirring in Europe, every thing goes tranquilly on as in a season of peace, and the prosperity of almost every one of the nations of the old world seems to promise years of happiness.

From all appearances there can be no doubt that Great Britain means, immediately to recognize the independence of Spanish America.—The late decisive events in Peru will no doubt cause that act to be done without reservation and, absolutely.

It is remarked in a London paper, that the thermometer stood higher on Christmas last, than it did on the summer solstice preceding.

Letters from Liverpool of the 9th state that expresses had been dispatched to every part of the world where Cotton is produced, with information of the stock on hand in England, at the close of the year, and the consequent advance in prices in that country.

The New York ship *Leeds*, which got ashore on the 5th ult. coming out of Liverpool, had returned, and in endeavouring to get into the King's Dock, filled with water, and it was supposed would be entirely lost.

Miss Foote is again to make her appearance at Covent Garden—the part selected for the occasion, is in the piece entitled *Smiles and Tears*—bearing a strong similarity to her own severe trials.

From a PRIVATE LETTER.

Calais, Sunday morning, Jun. 2.—With-in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of this place there has been no winter, with so long a succession of boisterous weather, as the present. From all parts of France has fallen very considerable and more than we expected. Very few vessels are here, and freights to Europe are much higher than they have been for some time. There is nothing new of much importance. The Dutch have involved themselves in a war with the Buggis of Celeby, which has already cost them many men, without any success. An expedition is fitting out against them of a few hundred. This business will occasion the employment of a few ships, the loss of many men, and will probably terminate without any important results, leaving every thing upon its former footing.

The British brig *Salmon River*, from London, has been lying here this some time, not having permission to enter, on account of having a large quantity of gunpowder on board.

Norfolk, Feb. 18. *Expected Blockade.*—The repeated rumours which we have had of late, of an intended attack of the French upon St. Domingo, seems to be receiving confirmation. Capt. Foster, of the brig *Optimus*, arrived at East River, from Jacmel, reports that when he sailed, Jan. 26, a French squadron was daily expected to blockade that port. The people had been called upon to prepare to resist such an attempt; the business of the crop was consequently suspended.

New York, Feb. 24. *Arrived.*—We are glad to learn that the villain who recently committed an outrageous robbery in the office of Mr. Benson, at Philadelphia, has been arrested in this city and safely lodged in prison. He was taken by Messrs. Hayes and Homann, on Tuesday afternoon, having been found under the influence of the drink which attended the launch of a ship at Manhattan Island. He calls his name Freeman Rickhaw, and states that he belongs to Albany. Upwards of 2000 dollars was found upon him, part of which we understand corresponds with that taken from Mr. Benson.—He confesses having committed the robbery.—It is supposed he is the person who some time since knocked down a lad at an Exchange Office in Chatham-street, and carried off some property; but this he denies.

ODE *For the Birth-day of Charles J. Fox.* *By Moore.*
The warrior claims his meed of praise,
And lives in martial story,
But for the patriot let me raise
Sublimer strains of glory.
This day Old England's darling child,
Kind Nature kindly gave us,
Then freedom on his cradle smiled
And breathed the power to save us!
CHORUS.—Come to his tomb, but not to weep,
His freedom's holiday we keep,
The sacred altar let it be,
Round which we vow to liberty.
III.
In many youth what thought profound!
An eloquence how glowing!
Woods, the base sophist to confound,
For freedom ever flowing.
When were our native rights assailed,
And Fox sat by unheeding?
When his patrician succor failed,
When liberty lay bleeding?
Chorus.—Come to his tomb, &c.

III.
O son of Britain, set too soon—
Race too quickly speeded!
How to the splendor of thy moon
Has darkness foul succeeded?
How rule a hard and coward band,
And terror's form predeem'd!
Ah! how unlike that generous hand!
That soothed the wrongs of freedom!
Chorus.—Come to his tomb, &c.

MARRIED,

On the 13th inst. by John Goodman, Esq. Mr. ISAAC CARE, of Mount Holly, New Jersey, to Mrs. JANE ELLIS, (widow) of the Northern Liberties, County of Philadelphia.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Dr. May, Mr. FREDERICK SHULTS, to Miss ELIZABETH FOX, all of this City.

OBITUARY.
Died, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on the morning of the 14th inst. at about 6 o'clock, in the 46th year of his age, Capt. CHARLES JEWETT, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

pockets were upwards of 17,000, which has been saved. Capt. Macy, a most respectable individual, and very well known in the trade; Mr. Clarke, the chief mate; and one seaman; also, a person named Lowe, and two other steerage passengers; making in all ten individuals, met with a watery grave. The names of the Cabin Passengers saved are; Mr. Nicholson, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Beterly, of Baltimore; Mr. Gildart, State of Mississippi; Mr. Macdonald; Dr. Strutt, of London; Mr. Wm. Walker; Mr. John Wm. Cousins; and Mr. Broadbent.

The total number of the crew and passengers it is generally agreed was above forty; we understand some of the passengers have reported it at forty-eight. The Diamond sailed from New York on the 6th December and would therefore have the President's Message on board, but no papers of any description have been saved. She was quite upright in the water, and lay about a mile from the land.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD. The Georgetown Metropolitan of Tuesday last, says—That distinguished and excellent man has lately had continual levees. For the last few days his house has been literally thronged with visitants, citizens and others, who came to pay their respects and take leave of him. His consistent and virtuous conduct throughout, political and moral, has challenged the admiration even of his enemies. Mr. C. is about to exchange in a few days the office for the sweets of retirement & private life, and he will take with him as large a portion of the good feeling of the community, as any other of our worthy patriots have ever received.

Extract of a letter dated Batavia, Oct. 19. Business is very dull, and sales uncertain with very few exceptions. Coffee has fallen very considerable and more than we expected. Very few vessels are here, and freights to Europe are much higher than they have been for some time. There is nothing new of much importance. The Dutch have involved themselves in a war with the Buggis of Celeby, which has already cost them many men, without any success. An expedition is fitting out against them of a few hundred. This business will occasion the employment of a few ships, the loss of many men, and will probably terminate without any important results, leaving every thing upon its former footing.

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How to the splendor of thy moon
Has darkness foul succeeded?

How rule a hard and coward band,
And terror's form predeem'd!

Ah! how unlike that generous hand!

That soothed the wrongs of freedom!

Chorus.—Come to his tomb, &c.

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